

What is Night Driving?

Worksheet

Night driving occurs in darkness or low-light with reduced visibility, demanding enhanced alertness, proper headlights, and controlled speed. Reaction time increases and accident risk rises significantly.

Questions

1. Night driving primarily increases accident risk because:
A) darkness makes you tired
B) reduced visibility limits obstacle detection time
C) night air temperature changes vehicle handling
D) night driving is illegal
2. At night, if you can see 40 m ahead, your maximum safe speed is:
A) 100 km/h
B) 60 km/h
C) unrestricted
D) depends only on road signs
3. High-beam headlights should be switched to low-beam when:
A) the sun sets
B) meeting another vehicle
C) you feel tired
D) rain begins
4. What single factor most reduces night driving visibility?
A) road markings fading
B) absence of natural sunlight
C) vehicle speed
D) windshield dirt
5. You are driving at night with headlights on. How far ahead can you typically see?
6. Your reaction time is 2 seconds at night. You are driving 60 km/h. What is your reaction distance?
7. You encounter an unexpected obstacle 40 m ahead at night. Can you stop safely at 80 km/h?
8. Define: Why is night driving more dangerous?
9. Define: What is the typical range of headlights?
10. Define: How does night driving affect reaction time?

Answer Key

1. B) reduced visibility limits obstacle detection time — Reduced visibility means you see hazards later, cutting reaction time and stopping distance. Temperature and legality are not the main factors.
2. B) 60 km/h — Your stopping distance must not exceed your visibility. At 60 km/h (~17 m/s), stopping distance is roughly 40 m—matching visibility range.
3. B) meeting another vehicle — Low-beam prevents glare to oncoming drivers, reducing accident risk. Other reasons don't require a headlight switch.
4. B) absence of natural sunlight — Natural sunlight is the primary visibility source in daytime. At night, only artificial headlights remain, severely limiting range.
5. Typical headlight range: 30–60 meters (depending on headlight quality). At 90 km/h (25 m/s), reaction distance alone: 25 m, leaving only 5–35 m to brake. Response: High-beam vs low-beam headlight adjustment is critical.
6. 60 km/h = 16.7 m/s. Reaction distance = $16.7 \times 2 = 33.4$ m. This assumes the obstacle is visible within your headlight range—night driving reduces this.
7. 80 km/h ≈ 22.2 m/s; reaction distance ≈ 44 m (2 s). Stopping distance exceeds 40 m. Response: Night driving at 80 km/h with limited visibility is unsafe.
8. Reduced visibility limits how far ahead you can see, increasing reaction time and accident risk.
9. 30–60 meters, depending on headlight quality and type (low vs high beam).
10. Visibility reduction increases perceived reaction time because obstacles are detected later.

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